SCHNEIDER'S GREAT IRON AND STEEL

WORKS.

[FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

LE CREUSOT (Saone-et-Loire), France, Oct. 16. On the route to Crensot I stayed over a day and night at Dijon in the Côte-d'Or, the ancient capital of the Duchy of Burgundy. Centuries ago this interesting city was famous for its wine trade, its churches and its beauty. The vineyards of the Burgundy district, the quarries of the Jura and the surrounding metal mines all yield tribute to the riches of Dijon. An engraving of Dijon in the eighteenth century brings to mind the half hundrd spires and towers of the old English city of Norwich, for like that city the piety and charity of Dijon are symbolized in the numerous churches and well-endowed public charities; while its material presperity is exemplified in the immense warehouses and cellars and handsome public buildings. Still retaining much that is quaint in its mediaval or Bargundian architecture, Dijon at the same time possesses streets and blocks and public buildings equal to those in Chicago or Boston. New buildings are going up in all directions, especially on the outskirts of the town. There are handsomely built cafés with stained glass windows, several good places of amusement, and seemingly lots of bustle and bustness. Bossuet, the eloquent champion of the ancient rights and liberties of the Gallican Church, was a Dijon man-born within the shades of the cathedral. Interesting as the historic memories of this celebrated French town would be, there is no space for them here, as I must hurry through the very heart of the Burgndy wine district to Chagny. where I change cars for Creusot. I must have through nearly a hundred villages I reached the department of the Saone-et-Loire in a journey of fifty miles, so thickly populated is the region of the celebrated Côte-d'Or hills which are on the right going south and average from 800 to 1,000 feet in height. The vineyards ascend in terraces and then spread along the tableland on the summit. Here the best Burgundy

At Chagny we are fairly out of the Côte d'Or and in one of the most ancient departments of France— the Saône-et-Loire. By travelling a little west, via Epinae, I was enabled to spend a few hours at Autun, picturesquely situated on the declivity of a range of well-wooded hills at the foot of which flows the Arroux. When Casar invaded Gaul he found it a thriving manufacturing town, the capital of the Ædui. It was then known as Bibraete, the greatest and richest town of the Ædur, and it was on his march to this town to provision his army that Cæsar defeated the Helvetii. Augustus embellished Autun and in the latter days of the Roman Empire it was a flourishing city. Plundered and burned successively by the Vandals in 406; the with vast masses of ancient walls, remarkable cathedrals and other antiquities, and yet busy manufacturing cotton goods, hosiery, carpets, leather and paper, with a considerable trade in timber, hemp and cattle. There are other towns in this Department equally famous. Cluny was once said to be the cradle of modern civilization. Popes came from its colleges and monarchs were educated there. A few picturesque houses still remain, examples of every age between the eleventh and seventeenth centuries. On the sloping bank of the Saône is Macon, with 20,000 population, once a beautiful town but stripped by the atrocities and devastations of the Hugnenots, and later the Revolutionists, from which it has never recovered; Chalon-sur-Saône,

wines are produced.

famous in literature and history.

The discovery of the rich coal-fields of Creusot and Epinae changed the Saone-et-Loire from an agricultural district with a few sleepy historic towns, into a great inudstrial department in which to-day over 150,000 of its inhabitants are engaged in varied industries, all based on coal. The glories of the old towns of a thousand years ago live in Cæsar's Commentaries, Tacitus and mediaval history, but their crumbling gray walls, Roman gates, imposing spires, broken-down houses, gable-roofs and narrow, deserted streets contrast strangely with industrious, busy, smoky Creusot, which a century ago was unsive iron works in the world, rivalling those of England. Germany and Belgium, and having a population of 25,000 dependent upon it. Three distinct, though connected, industries are in full activity about Creusot,-the mining of coal in the Creusot-Blangy basin, the smelting of iron ore, and the manufacture of steel rails and all kinds of machinery. Besides its immediate supply Creusot draws to it a large part of the coal taken from the central basin of France; excepting the mineral from Changé, near Epinac, little French iron ore is used in the factories, which are chiefly provided

from Elba and Algeria. Creusot is situated in the midst of hills and gardens rich in foliage, and the air is delicious with the scent of the vine and fir tree. The transformation as we near the town is rapid, and on emerging from the tunnel all is changed to a black country. Toiling up a very steep hill which seems to answer for the main street of the town, I was enabled to obtain what might be called a birdseye view of the works. There literally seemed to be hundreds of tall chimneys. The immense shops spread over the ground in every direction. On the side nearest the portion I occupied were thirteen modern blast fur-naces, nine of which are in a row I should think about two hundred feet apart, and varying in height from sixty to eighty feet, and from twenty-five to thirty-five feet in diameter. Some of them rest on massive cast-iron columns, others on brick abutments. Some are built with bricks and secured by external bands of iron, others with casings of boilerplates strongly riveted together. All are lined with massive fire-brick masonry. Each pair of furnaces capable of propelling 15,000 cubic feet of air per minute. Next to the furnaces are the sand beds or moulds, called in America cast houses, but here as in England quite without roof or walls. Below the casting beds are the great Bessemer steel plants embracing six distinct steel converters each of ten tons capacity; whereas nearly all of the American Bessemer plants have only two-ton converters. Into enormous converters the molten metal comes direct from the blast furnace. The works produce about 100,000 tons of steel annually; 200,000 tons of pig iron; 100,000 tons of manufactured iron; and make about 100 locomotives; besides innumerable other machines, including cannon and armor plate equal to that of Krupp's; and producing from mines owned by the firm nearly 1,000,000 tons of coal. Between 15,600 and 16,000 persons are employed. In the machine shops, some of which are 1,500 feet long, you may see thirty steam hammers at work, one weighing over 100 tons, and cranes capable of lifting each 150 tons. There are drills boring thirty and forty holes at one time, and riveting machines putting rivets in boilers with two blows, the boilers suspended over the machine, Steel guns are made thirty-six feet long and weighing over seventy tons, armor plate for the mightiest man-of-war, and in the adjoining shops the finest Wire is drawn.

M. Schneider, who directs and practically owns these works, is the son of the man who started Creu-

it was sold to an Englishman named Wilson, who introduced English ideas and obtained workmen from England. He failed, and after some other vicissitudes the works were sold for 2,680,000 francs to the Schneiders. Aided by the great English engineer Nasmyth, and M. Bourdon, the Schneiders soon put Creusot on a paying basis, and the result is the immense works of to-day.

With the change in financial condition of the works the town began to improve. In 1837 Creusot was a village of 3,000 inhabitants, with dirty streets and neglected houses; now it has a population of over 25,000. The aspect of the town is severe owing to the smoke, and the buildings have a dark tinge. Until within a few years nearly every part of the town was composed of miserable huts, and in 1851 there were only 390 houses, including two barrack-like buildings where large numbers of the workmen lived. These have disappeared now, and Mr. Schneider has added much to the comfort and well-being of his workpeople by building a number of comfortable houses in rows. Each house including a garden costs 1,800 francs, and the workman who occupies it pays as rent 5 per cent on the cost of the building, and is able if he wishes to buy the house. The number of dwelling-houses in Creusot has increased to 2,000. It is a more compact place than Krupp's establishment at Essen, and in several respects the works are better arranged and more modern, but Krupp's is larger. In both places I found that the workpeople were well cared for. They live at Creusot perhaps a trifle better than in Essen, and the wages are higher. Fresh meat, vegetables of all kinds, and wine abound. There is a good hospital connected with the works. Each workman is provided for in case of sickness, and all members of his family dependent on him. Widows and orphans are pensioned, and men incapable of work provided for in old age. There are good schools and free instruction provided by the Schneiders for the enildren of their employes, and no one who is unable to read or write can obtain a posi coal-pits, but few under the age of seventeen. They are better off than the average woman one sees in similar employment in Europe. They dress in short dresses barely covering their knees, colored striped stockings and good shoes. Their wages vary from 50 to 60 cents a day. Men in similar occupations are paid 70 or 80 cents. The average wages in the workshops will not exceed \$1 or \$1 20 per day. Said a prominent iron manufacturer of Pittsburg who visited Creusot the day I was there:

"Why, we pay about three times as much per ton for puddling iron in Pittsburg as these people do here and in Eugland."

Some attention is given to industrial schools, and free lectures are given for the workmen, who have

here and in England."

Some attention is given to industrial schools, and free lectures are given for the workmen, who have every opportunity afforded them for improvement. The workpeople here are fully up to the English standard. The colliers strike you as better behaved and less rough; indeed, they seem rather grave and silent than rough and boisterons. The iron-worker is rougher and more demonstrative, and often presents a face burned by the fire. The machinists have a lively manner and seem more intelligent than the Eaglish mechanic, and more versatile than the German. There is but little fighting, and the Sanday is kept strictly. M. Schneider lives in his colony, frequently lectures to them on engineering topics, looks after their morals, and to a certain extent their well-being. No Germar a are employed in Crensot, and most of the workmen are Catholics; but Protestants are not excluded. Though he is a Royalist, Schneider's works are filled with large Government contracts for armor-plate, marine engines, cannon and other engines of warfare.

HAVILAND'S NEW WARE GRES.

Haviland & Co., of Vierzon, Limoges and and burned successively by the Vandais in 406; the Burgundians in 414; the Huns in 451; the Franks keen interest of pottery lovers. The namb Grés was used in 534; the Saracens in 739; and the Normans in in old times in Prance, for the Flemish salt-glaze wares 895; burned by the English in 1379 and besieged in which were common in taverns and wine-shops. These 1591 by D'Aumont, one is surprised to find this were called grés de Flandree. The grés of Haviland is an veritable old city containing 15,000 population, unglazed fire-clay body, decorated in various ways, but bledgy with high reliefs of a now description and pointing, in which fashies colored earths have been so mingled with a propertion of the clay body as to give on effects of harmony. Often the clay has been backed to a deep black color, and the ornamentation is a ficure or fitners, which continues the pointing. Effects that seem to grow out of the clay break the pointing. Effects that seem to grow out of the clay break the manutogrof the surface, and these are accounted with levered and of the manutogrof the surface, and these are accounted with levered and of the pointing. Effects that seem to grow out of the clay break the manutogrof the surface, and these are accounted with levered and of the pointing. Effects that seem to grow out of the clay break the manutogrof the surface, and these are accounted with levered and of the pointing. Effects that seem to grow out of the clay break the manutogrof the surface, and these are accounted with levered and of the pointing. Effects that seem to grow out of the clay break the manutogrof the surface, and these are accounted with levered and of the pointing. Effects that seem to grow out of the clay break the manutogrof the surface, and these are accounted with levered and of the pointing. Effects that seem to grow out of the clay break the manutogrof the surface, and these are accounted with levered and of the pointing and the common of the surface and the pointing and the common of the surface and the pointing and the common of the surface and the pointing and the poin ing, in which fusible colored earths have beet so mingled with a proportion of the clay

will be played on the home grounds. The association has abelished the alliance. The association umpires are J. G. Valentine, of Brooklyn; G. T. Seward, of St. Louis; T. Connell, of Philadelphia; J. Brennan, of Indiana; J. McQuade, of Chicago, and J. J. Daley, of New-York.

The pitcher of the Chicago club for four years, Larry Coreoran, has refused to sign with the ex-champions at the salary proposed and has gone over to the Chicago Union club, a rival organization. A. G. Spaulding, of the Chieago League club, offered Corcoran \$2,100 with \$400 ad vance; it is asserted that Corearan took the advance money and afterward signed with the rival club.

Morrill will coach the Amberst, Goldsmith the YaleFand Matthews the Brown College baseball nines this winter Men have been put to work at enclosing the new Metrolitan Baseball Park at One-hundred-and-eighth-at, and First-ave. The grounds will be ready for occupancy

early in the spring.

The Brooklyn Club has been strengthened by the addition of Mack and Cassidy. Most of the League and Association clubs are forming

serve times.

"Joe" Start has been playing baseball steadily for renty-five years, and even new few of the young men in guard first base as well as the veteran. It is asserted that the Cleveland League Club is in a bad

TRAMPS AND THE EXCISE LAW.

The police had little trouble yesterday in dealing with violations of the ekcise laws, and the arrests were few. Some places on the east side, frequented by politicians, were closed so tightly, however, that thirsty friends of the owners could not be seen going in and out the private entrances.

'Thim's the beggars as has the 'aysiest toime workin' he growler," said a red-faced policeman, who stood at has a powerful iron chinney about 200 feet in height; the blowing engines are vertical and lapidated-looking tramp who was bending over a beer-keg

The tramp had atomato-can in one hand and a piece of The tramp had a tomato-can in one—hand and a piece of stick in the other. He inserted the stick cautionaly into the keg through the bung-hole, and then drew it out. The moisture on the stick showed that there was 4-inch of stale beer in the keg. A gleam of gladness if up the tem-pesi-tossed features of the "gauger" as he bent down and infect the keg up, tipped it over, and a pint of liquid ran into the tomato-can. The beer was stale and flat, but seemingly not unprofitable, for the tramp moved off in triumph.

THE NEW REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE.

Charles Coudert has retired his scheme of a real estate exchange in favor of the more successful un-dertaxing. The brokers appeal has secured public confidence and the incorporators will now proceed to or-ganize. It is proposed that the governing body shall take ganize. It is proposed that the governing body shall case a leading part in promoting legislation teading to simplify the transfer of property, and that it shall carefully watch the action of public officials in relation to real estate. There is also a proposal to guarantee titles passing through the Exchange and to make them as free from the existing risks of real estate as stocks and bonds. A system is also to be adopted whereby the cost of lawyers' fees in relation to real estate is to be reduced to a

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF FANCY GOODS.

The syndicate of wholesale importers, at No. 26 East Fourteenth-st., under the control of McCarty & Hasberg, of Broadway and Broom-st., now comprise flasherg, of Broadway and Broomest, how comprises five large down town firms. The store, which extends through the block, a space of two hundred feet in depth, and is thirty-eight feet in width, is crowded its entire length with consignments of imported fancy goods, tall gentleman, with reddish moustache, and, as his name indicates, of German descent. He is a zealous Catholic and a Royalist, and extremely polite to Americans. A telegraphic request from United States Consul Peixotto, at Lyons, secured for me every facility to prosecute my inquiry.

Louis XVII. was a shareholder in the original Creusot Iron Company, which was started as a royal foundry for guna. Two boilers of the old works still remain, and are about the only antiquishes of the town. The Revolution affected it as it did all other industries, and in 1815 Le Creusot was a small place without any local government, and the works a gun-foundry situated on a small hill.

In 1815 M. Chagot bought the factory, and in 1826 sot on its career of progress and prosperity. He is a bronzes, articles in polished brass, doils, toys, albums,

PULPIT THOUGHTS.

EXTRACTS FROM YESTERDAY'S SERMONS.

CHRIST'S PRIESTHOOD AND CONQUEST. At the Broadway Tabernacle the Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs preached yesterday forenoon on Christ's priest-hood. He said: "Men are most apt to think of Christ as a teacher, the foremost teacher of the ages, but nothing more than one among many; or as an example, the most brilliant and attractive in history, but only the best of numbers. We often think of Him as king, since we see His ideas dominating more and more among men. But while these are true aspects of His work, they are partial. Pre-eminently He is a priest. they are partial. Pre-eminently He is the slow-ness of the Christ's priesthood explains the slow-ness of the Christian conquest of the world. If Charle-magne had lived two centuries he would have moulded the world into his pattern. The centuries are all Christ's. Our ancestors and ourselves have been two centuries and a half shaping this continent, and still the undeveloped wastes stretch far and wide. Christ has until the end of time to do His work. It is slow, but certain."

CLOCKWORK CHRISTIANITY. The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst said: "Daniel was systematic in his religion. At nine and at twelve and at three b'clock he was accustomed to pray. It may seem absurd to. talk about system in plety, and method in holiness, but we profess to stand by this absurdity and push it. You may call it clockwork (hristianity if you choose. The old dispensation was inlaid with method, exactness and precission. Daniel not only prayed regularly three times a day, but he was accustomed to go to a particular room, before a particular window, and kneel down with his face towards Jerusalem. And Daniel was a safe man to trust in times

of mergency. We talk about spontanity in worship; yet our own service is exceedingly methodical. Sharply on the minute we begin, and when the clock marks a certain point we begin the long prayer, (not because it is long now, but because the long prayer, (not occause it is one now, on it used to be), and when the sun has moved so many degrees we say 'amen.' This is not an ideal method but it is as good as we can use profitably. There are one or two matters in which there is especial need of method. It our devotion was as spontaneous as the song of the bird or as the perfume of the flower, it would matter little about method. But if you needed to pray for a time it becomes awkward to pray at all. It is easy to ridicule regular, formal prayer, but it cannot be spontaneous and spiritual until it has first been regular and formal. Pray, then, by rule. Again, the time is coming when there will be no temple, no house of worship, but it is not here yet. The man who sees most of God in nature has first felt His presence at the altar. Esthetic emotion is not to be confounded with spiritual communion. The well to have a stated place for worship. As well have a dozen homes as have a dozen churches on your list. There are those who are pligrims on the earth. Some are going round sampling the various preachers—nomadic bearers—peripatite worshippers. Denominationalism is not the ideal, but better hold to it until something better comes. Sheer liberality is not doing the world's work."

THE CONFLICT WITH ROMANISM. it used to be), and when the sun has moved so many de-

THE CONFLICT WITH ROMANISM.

The Rev. Dr. John P. Newman: preaching on "The Uses and Abuses of Liberty," said: "There is now rouning about this country a man who has been at the courts of Kings; one whose cloquence thousands flock to hear, whose name has been in every paper in the land, and one who has been held come from a foreign land; come to voice Rome in the ear of America; come to say how we shall live; how we shall worship; how we shall be educated. There have not been uttered in this country more audacious sentences than some that he has spoken. No Boman Cardinal, no eminent Roman Catholic priest in this country would ever have said so much as he. Gracious Heaven! A reaming prelate, representing the Prince of Peace, com-ing across the water to tell us, us Amer-icans, there's going to be a fight! Who ever heard of such presumption! He says there are 8,000,000 Catholics in America and that our public school system is in-adequate for them, and that they are going to leave it.

ominations have taken their rise in some strong principle showing a strong feeling and taking strong groundstronger perhaps than under some other circumstances inhappy would it have been for England if Wesley and lethodism had not arisen to save nullions. There is the

MORAL GOVERNMENT AND LIBERTY. Mr. Beecher preached upon human liberty and human government in the process of developing perfect men as deduced from the teachings of Paul. He said they were good, but when they were no longer needed The symbolism had gone out of many things. What die

The symbolism had gone out of many things. What did she on whose bosom the diamond or pearl encrusted cross rose and fell know of suffering! When one saw a cross in a church spire the only thought was, "Hallo, Catholie or Episcopal!" In regard to all subordinate moralities a man must form a just judgement for himself and live up to it. No one should do a perfectly right thing if he should think it wrong. The aim of life was the important thing and the instrumentalities by which it was to be reached did not matter.

NEED OF A PEACTICAL CHRISTIANITY. SERMON BY THE REV. HENRY J. VAN DYKE, JR .- A TRAMP WHO WAS A LISTENER.

The Rev. Henry J. Van Dyke, jr., preached the last of his series of sermons on City Evangelization at the Brick Presbyterian Church yesterday morning. He

A Some people say that Christianity is a spiritual religion and disparage all outward organization. They insist that all Christian effort should be spontaneous, free, emancipated from all rules and-methods. They visibly congratulate themselves en onging to a higher class than routine Christians. They screnely sneer at all missionary societies. you ask them to do something for the church or take part in the conversion of some particular corner of the earth, there are any of these aerial Christians here. They are generally to be found at home on Sundays. They are generally rich and self conceited. They are generally rich and self conceited. They are dissatisfied with the church principally because they are so supremely satisfied with incussives. Christianity is a sportfunt force; but we want a Christianity with wheels resting and moving on the solid carth, actual, tanglole, practical; a Christianity whose motion is forward as well as upward; Christianity that goes out in bodily form to seek and save the lost; a christianity that supports places of worship in the thick of earth's darkness and vice. Christianity must keep pace with civilization, and outstrip it. Giving is often pertunctory. There is too much faith in mere figures. Are not statistics threatening to become the bane of the churchef Let the churches wither and dry up and everything will perfish. Fill up the foundations of spiritual life in the churches and everything will flourish.

The congregation had the usual air of wealth, fashlor nd respectability with one striking exception. Behind the large screen at the rear of the pews, where he could hear without being seen, sat a man whose garments were thin and shabby, such as are generally worn by a fairly well thin and shaboy, such as are generally worn by a fairly well to do train. His expression seem to indicate that he thought it incumbent on him to apologize for being there at ail, even in such an inconspicuous position. He was ap-parently the only really hard up mainto the whole churca. He sat over the register and an observer was heard to re-mark that, perhaps his object in visiting the church was as much to get warm as to obtain spiritual consolation.

A TALK WITH SENATOR SABIN.

Senator D. W. Sabin, of Minnesota, was in the city on Saturday. "My election as chairman of the Republican National Convention," he said, "is without any significance so far as the interests of any present or prospective Presidential candidates are concerned. the contrary I take it that I was chosen because I am entirely neutral as regards any candidate, or faction, and have not been identified with any of the differences which may have heretofore prevailed in the Republican party. I have no idea what candidate will be che one side or the other ; but I am certain that the Repul licans will select a good man, give him their individua support and elect him. I do not believe that the Democrats will resurrect the old ticket. I have seen no signs a Congress that Itoman has any strong backing."

A SNOW STORM EXPECTED.

The air felt like snow yesterday morning, and

"Going to snow to-day!" It was the general opinion of the other half that it would. The Signal Service office was of the same opinion. But the snow did not come. As the day were on the weather grew milder. Hudnut's ther-mometer registered 12° at 3 o'clock in the morning. At in the same of the same at 3 o'clock 20°. The mercury get up to 24° at noon at 3:30 it reached 27°. At 6 it was at the same point. Light snows were reported at Buffalo, Utica, Cleveland, Detroit, Grand Haven, Indianapolis, Cinciunati, Milwaukee and Block Island. At Deadwood the snow was 10 inches deep.

THE JOLLY ISMAIL IN LONDON.

AN PY-VIEDIVE'S PHILOSOPHY.

THE JOLLY ISMAIL IN LONDON.

AN EX-KHEDIVE'S PHILOSOPHY.

Prom his retreat in No. 46 Portland-place, the exciled ruler of Egypt watches with the subdued amisement of a shrewd, good-natured cynic the growing perplexities of the diplomatic game in the Valley of the Nile, and the confusion between English Colonels and False Prophets in the Soudan.

"If I was a King Stork," says Ismail—" which I was not, as you will all some day admit—my people are worse off with their King Log." King Log is Tewfik, and the comparison shows that his appreciative father does not consider that he bestowed upon his country an unmixed blessing when, at the cost of bribing every official in the Imperial palace, from the slipper boy to the grand vizier, to the extent of three million pounds sterling, for the first time in the history of any Mahometan State, he introduced vice-regal stace-ssion by primogeniture. "However," adds Ismail, "our Egyptian proverb says that. What God does not sow sow can't reap; if my boy is foolish, the reason is that the Almighty did not give him brains. Pauere diable, es weat pos agrande, but long may his shadow endure!" And with this paternal qualification, Ismail shrugs. I is shoulders, pats his right leg lengthwise on his silken sofa, emits a long, eddying, blue current of tobacco smoke, contemplates the ceiling, and thrusts out his lower jaw in the peculiar manner habitual with him whenever he unreservedly delivers his soul. Ismail mujuestionably has a keen sense of humor; and with a sense of humor a monarch in retirement need never feel miserable. The November fogs envelop no cheerier mortal than his Highness Ismail.

Lemail and his soul training, the Second Princess accompanies her husband to our misty isle. Excepting Ismail and his soul brahim, the Second Princess is what the Duchesse d'Angoulème was among Bourbons, "the only man in the family." She was the diplumatist who steered the primogeniture tu stimess among the corrupt shufflers and is fond of exploring incog, our marvellons metropolis. She has

When follow, that is many appears as to see. It lightness a choice little dinners prove that the chef is an artist in his calling. Though not gorgeous, the ex-Khedive's silver service is tasteful. Save for the red fez and the collarless freek cont, Ismail and his Oriental guests are dressed in the European

style.

The faithful attachment of his servants to their old master says as much for the Khedive as for them. It is a common saying it Egypt that no one ever left Ismail's presence unreleved who needed his help. Ismail's everthrow is a thing which no fellah can understand. Ismail's generosity did not always arodites gratinals in the requients. To one

d without his knowledge, and asked him, as a w-king in Islam, to inquire into the matter, offenders were punished, the booty restored, Schoussi sent me, by special envoys, the most

Isomail has little or none of his famous sire Ibrahim's ambition and daring. Isomail, with his
ruddy face, reddish-yellow hair and beard, and
short rotund figure, active as a boy's and straight
as a ramrod, is only fifty-two; and if he lives another fifty-two, he will contentedly pass them in
making trips to the Continent, giving nice little
parties, and telling odd stories about his numberless and very mixed acquaintances.

DENNING & CO.'S HOLIDAY PREPARATIONS,

The house of E. J. Denning & Co., successors to A. T. Stewart & Co., exhibit choice novelties in the many departments of their spacious store at Broadway and Tenth-st. A high standard of excellence and a strict adherence to facts in representing goods, which was the marked characteristic of the either firm, is a noteworthy feature of this store. Large counters of cashmere and camels'-hair goods, cut in dress lengths, occupy a prominent place on the door. A department of the store is devoted to embroidered plush table covers, scarfs and plano covers, and a large assert, ment of sofa pillows filled with elder down covers, scarfs and piano covers, and a large assert, ment of sofa pillows filled with cider down all shown covered with embroadered pinsh, Japanese silks, or with tinted satins hand painted with roses. Tidies for cushion sofas and chairs are shown in rich Escurial lace, the linen meshes of the pattern traced with heavy cord and in applique, Chiny and antique lace. A counter in the rotunda is now devoted to black silks, which are reduced from \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$1.75 to \$6 sents, \$1.10 and \$1.33, and still another counter is occupied by fancy goods, including brass trames, inkstands, paper weights, thermometers, asb-receivers and trays and many other articles. The gentlemen's department in the store is replete with all stricles of fine haberdasnery. Umurciles—at reduced proces—of heavy twilled silk, with matural sticks, are mounted with handles of hammered silver or ivory curved in Japanese style, or buckhorn or ivory cruoiss, and in other styles. A great variety of patterns and colors are dispayed in the gentlemen's neck wear. Scal caps, collars and neavy seal gloves, lined with plush, are included in fails departments.

Ladies' button and Mousquetaire gloves are both equally worn. Evening gloves are chosen in Suede or in dressed liid, in tans, tinted colors, whites and delicate mode shades. Undressed kid mitts are used for dinner gloves, as they obviate the necessity of removing the glove. English gloves with plunestithed seams are furnished with wide tops of natural otter for and all fitted smarly to file wrist by an leastle. These gloves are english and other sides in the springs at the wrist are finished with tops of muskrat, a soft, silken fur, which now appears under its own name. Jersey gloves in sili, lined with fiece and in fine cashmere wool, are shown in all the dark clota colors of the season. Double mittens, knit of neavy sandlers silk with whats and backs in tancy stifch, are chosen to wear over delicate evening gloves for protection and additional warmth. Mittens of soft wool are also displayed for

DISPUTING DR. BLUMENTHAL'S WILL.

The will of Dr. Charles E. Blumenthal was presented to the Surrogate for probate on Dec. 11 by Judge Van Brunt and U. S. District Attorney Root Exec. uters. The will cuts off the only child of the testator, Mrs. Ella C. Beach, and gives the bulk of the estateabout \$60,000-to strangers. Mrs. Beach, by her consul, Calvin Frost, filed objections to the probate, on the grounds of incapacity, undue influence and delusions with

THE ACADEMY OF POLITICAL SCIENCE. The fourth annual business meeting of the

Academy of Political Science was held on Saturday evening at Columbia College, in room No. 44, with John Greenein the chair. The following officers were elected: John Greene, president; W. W. Seymour, secretary and treasurer, and Professor John W. Burgess, honorary president.

DISINFECTION OF EGYPTIAN RAGS.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 15 .- A copy of the resolution recently adopted by the Board of Health, that all Egyptian rags brought to this port must be disinfected, was sent to the Seymour Paper Company of New-York. That company referred the resolution to the Treasury Department at Washington. The Supervising Surgeon-

General in reply states that the Secretary of State has requested the United States Consuls to inspect the raus before they are sent to this country and give a certificate according to the facts. This port receives more Egyptian rags than any other in the United States.

FIRING INTO A RAILWAY TRAIN.

PASSENGERS FROM WASHINGTON SAID TO HAVE BEEN IN PERIL-THE REPORT NOT CONFIRMED. BALTIMORE, Dec. 15 .- It was telegraphed from this city to-night that the 4 o'clock Washington ex-press was deliberately fired into below Elkton, the bullets shattering two windows, narrowly escaping a lady and several passengers, among whom were ex-District-Aitorney Reed, of Chicago, Dr. Fitter, of Philadelphia, Mr. Hayes, of Washington, and others. Elkton is in Cecil County, on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad. The officials in charge at the Union Depot to-night disclaim any knowledge of the affair.

A SERIOUS RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Philadelphia, Dec. 15.—A collision occurred this morning on the Germantown branch of the Reading Railroad, west of Sixteenth-st. station. The engine of an incoming passenger train was thrown from the track and several of the passengers severely hurt. Jennie Evans, living at Oak Lane, was severely cut about the head and body, and Lizzie Pleot, of the same place, was seriously bruised on the head.

A CONTEST OVER OPHIR.

San Francisco, Dec. 15 .- A sharp contest is being waged between Mr. Flood and Senator Sharon for the control of Ophir mining stock. Proxies are at a premium of \$3 a share. It is stated this afternoon that Mr. Sharon has secured a majority. The stock has risen from \$6 to \$11.75. The election will take place on December 19.

STECIAL TERM - Before Van Hoesen, J. 12, 13, 14, 17. - Equity Tinas, - Before Van Brunt, J. No calendar.

REAL ESTATE.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Dec. 15, 1883. The following sale was made at the Exchange

By A. H. Miller & Son. One i-story brick flat, and 3 tots, n s w 15th-st, 3e2.6 ft w of 7th-ave, each lot 25x103.3; A Hoeman

NEW YORK CITY.

NEW YORK CITY.

65th at, ws. 83 ft 6 in w of 3d ave, 18.9x100.5; Geo Reil, referee, to Emma Marx

Mailson ave, es, 20.11 w 123d-st. 20x100; C C Higgins of the St. 1985 of the Lots 114, 110 and 118 on Marion-ave, 21th ward: A L. Simonaon and another, executors to J V Briggs, 117th st, w a, 200 c 1 stave, 18,9x100.10; Caroline Heidelberg to Isshella Morton.

Corlears at, e, from Mourae to Grand at, 00, 1x125-4; x5.7; Lawrence Drako to Edwin M Taylor.

70th at, sa, 214 w islave 100x100.4; Max Sanceger and wife to J I. Maschke.

117th st, sa, 201 w Sdawe, 25x100-11; J J Murphy et al to A J Whiteside.

Goercket, n e cor of Stanton at, 70x30-10; Smith Edy, it to G W Tubbs. Goercket, n e cor of Stantonest, 70x39/10, Smith
Elly, ir to G W Tubbs
Lexination ave, n e cor of 100th at, 20.11x58; Ell'z
Mechen and husbandt of H D Brockins.
Gooverneurst, n s. 398/9 e Morrasave, 60x02/83;
Goo W Bruke to J A Topp
Interior piece addoining foregoing, 15x24; J A Topp
to G W Bruke.
12d-st, No 348 East, 170x98.0; James B Nones to
Lewis M Vance.
South thave, No 13th Chas M Earle and another,
executor, to J C Hoch.
2d-st, 8s, 17% e Sthave, 75x98.9; Wm P Parsons et
al to Abrahan Greenhall
70st st, 8s, 12% w Brave, 50x100 4; Annie A Prizzeli
to tee D Schneider
Stanton at, n a 25 e Lewis-st, 25x75; Thomas MeMahon and wife to Henry Brucker
Shave, ws, from 103dst to 104th st, 20t.10x100,
also ws, 8th ave, 25, 11 n 104th st, 15x105 also
ws, 8th ave, from 103dst to 104th st, 20t.10x100,
also ws, 8th ave, 25, 11 n 105th st, 78x100;
E D Morgan, et at executors to Gilbert A Webber 1
Same property, G A Webster and wife to Indior CornBeld.
68th st, n s, 200 e Madison-ave, 25x100.5; same to

neid.
68th-st, n s. 200 c Madison-ave, 25x100.5; same to Chas El Butler.
70th-st. s s. 125 c Madison-ave, 10x105; same to Chas Dugcin
10th-ave, w s. 49.11 n 150th-st, 25x100; same to Jas
A Haplen
97th-st, n s. 425 w 8th-ave, 25x100;

A Hayden 97th-st, n s. 425 w 8th-ave, 25x100.3; same to Henri-etta T Myers 151st, n s. 255 w 1st-ave, 25x88.11; same to Wm Pe-terkill. 15] st. n. s. 25 w lst. ave, 25 x S x 11; same to Wm Peter in the control of the 42,000

46th.st, s.a. 220 w 3d-ave, 32x100.5; B Spaniding and wife to James Steer.

RECORDED LEASES,

Blaker, Mary F to Patrick J Kennedy; No 1,430 34ave, 3 years, rent. \$2,000 and \$22,000
Gibbon, Michael and another to Christopher Van
Giahn; store, etc. of 801 1st-ave, 5-2 years, rent
\$1,200 to \$15,000
Snuver, Wm to Dagniar Schornikow, 152 Chatham
5 years, rent. \$,100

THE MARKETS.

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE. Per North River, Vessels and Railroads.

Ashon, pken.	***	Davier tost	14 950	Pecans, pkgs	75
BW Flour,pk					477
Beans, bbl.	100	Peas, bush .	2,000	Pork, pkgs	- 4
Cotton balls	724	Ortmeal, bbla	120	Beet, pags	- 400
Cotton, bal's.	0,114.3	Flaxsood bgs	5,750	Cutmeats, pks	7,495
C'n s'd oil, bla	100	Grease, pkgs	244	Lard, tes	
D fruit, pks.	94	Grassseed, bg		Lard, kega	413
ggo, pkgs.	1,240	Hemp, bales.	11	Butter, pkgs	5,192
	25.521	Hops, butes		Cheese, pkgs	3,868
C Meal, bbis.	717	Lend niew	7.700	Dhoga No.	1,129
Ment bara	200	Lenther, ada,		Rice, pkgs	61
Wheat, bush.	20 000	Molegan his		Birce, page	50
Corn bout	24 1000	ARTHURSON, DIR	150	Stearine, pks	20
Cotti, ousn	- No. 1943	-pts turp bis		Tallow, pkgs	0.6
Onts, bush	33,000	Rosin, bbls.	1.230	Tobacco, hds.	50 64 91
Eye, bush	35,400	Officiale pks		Whiskey, bla	1.458
Mait, bush	4.500	Oleo stock os	60	Wool, bales	4.8

GENERAL MARKET REPORT.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Dec. 15, 1883.

ASHES—Quiet and unchanged,
COFFEE—Spot Rio dull and unchanged; fair 11 bc. 500 bags

Feveril sold on private terms, options opened 10 points

ASHES—Quiet and unchanged: fair 11 5c; 500 bags or Feveril sold on private terms, options opened 10 points lower, but recovered the decline later; sales 25, 250 bags at 3 50 5c; but recovered the decline later; sales 25, 250 bags at 3 50 5c; but recovered the decline later; sales 25, 250 bags at 3 50 5c; but recovered the decline later; sales 25, 250 bags at 3 50 5c; but recovered the decline later; sales 25, 250 bags at 3 50 5c; but recovered the decline later; sales 25, 250 bags at 3 50 5c; but recovered the decline later, sales 25, 250 bags at 3 50 5c; but recovered the decline later, sales 25, 250 bags at 3 50 5c; but recovered the later later, sales 25, 250 bags at 3 5c; but recovered on contracts 200 bales. Futures moderately active, decline hardy steady at an advance of 1 to 2 5c; but recovered on contracts 200 bales. Futures moderately active, decline hardy steady at an advance of 1 to 2 5c; but recovered on contracts 200 bales. Futures moderately active, decline hardy steady at an advance of 1 to 2 5c; but recovered on contracts 200 bales. Futures moderately active, decline hardy steady at an advance of 1 to 2 5c; but recovered on contracts 200 bales. Futures moderately active, decline hardy steady at an advance of 1 to 2 5c; but recovered on a 5c; but recovered on 5c; but recovered on 5c; but recovered on 5c; but recovered o the control of Ophir mining stock. Proxies are at a remium of Six share. It is stated this internoon that Mr. Sharen has secured a majority. The stock has risen from \$10 stil 73. The election will take place on December 19.

THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE.

Yesterday's issue of The Sunday Tribune contains, in addition to all the general news of the day, numerous fearntes of especial interest, such as a special cable letter on leading topics in London, further detail of the Public Works. Department frauds, special pispatches and correspondence from leading client in the properties of the second review of the week; extended reviews of "John Bull and His Island" and Mr. P. Marion Crawford's latest novel. "To Leeward'; art news and comments; social review of the week; extended reviews of "John Bull and His Island" and Mr. P. Marion Crawford's latest novel. "To Leeward'; art news and comments; social review of the week; extended reviews of "John Bull and His Island" and Mr. P. Marion Crawford's latest novel. "To Leeward'; art news and comments; social review of the week; extended reviews of "John Bull and His Island" and Mr. P. Marion Crawford's latest novel. "To Leeward'; art news and comments; social review of the week; extended reviews of "John Bull and His Island" and Mr. P. Marion Crawford's latest novel. "To Leeward'; art news and comments; continuation of "Jack's Contrable"," London Letters from G. W. S.; sketch of San Francisco's growth; Breadway Note Book, London goosip, Birs of Theather and the second latest the second

HAY AND STRAW—The better grades of Hay are firmly maintained, but the medium and low qualities are needested, straw is quiet and sucharrast. We quote: Medium to Prime Timothy Hay, 00 200c; Shipping grades 20 200c; desired to Prime 200c; Hyentraw, 00 200c. No. 2, 00 se. Out, 00 10c. 10(198-File grades are firm, as they are no post, out mestion and poor lots are true under add dult. The menal half by quietuals is upon the market. We goods: State 15 228c.

Yearlings, 23 a 26c. New Kastern 18 a 24c.: Pacific Coast, 24 52.6.

Hi DES, -In demand and firm.
LEATHER, -A good general business in Hemlock sole and union tamoed has been reported, and all prices remain firm.
MOLASSES, -Quiet and unchapsed.
METALS, -American Pia Iron is dull at \$20.50 for No. 1 and \$19.50 for No. 2. It is said that large soles of Beasener have been made as low as \$17. I'm has declined in sympathy with London; Straits quoted here at 18%. The Piates unchanged, lead and Spelice dull. Steel Rails firm; 50,000 tons were soid at \$35 deliverable at Pittsburg and \$37 deliverable at Chicago. The Pennsylvanta Railroad Company have contracted for 55,000 tons at \$35, to be delivered at Pittsburg, Johnstown. Harrisburg and Stranton. The Froy, Joseph Homestead and Cleveland Mills have been shut down. Other metals are dull. At the Exchange for tons for January, at 18 be, and 10 tons for January, at 18 be, and 10 tons for January, at 18 be, and 10 tons for January.

Sperm and Whale are firm, though quited. Cottool Sood here is firm; 200 bibs. Summer Yellow sold for export at 400 trusted quoted 42 m 440. Lard strong at 110 700. Crude Mantaden steady at 410 400 et al. (1970.) Crude Mantaden steady at 410 400 et al. (1970.) Crude Mantaden steady at 410 400 et al. (1970.) Crude Mantaden steady at 410 400 et al. (1970.) Crude Mantaden steady at 410 400 et al. (1970.) Crude Mantaden steady at 410 400 et al. (1970.) Crude Mantaden steady at 410 400 et al. (1970.) Crude Mantaden steady at 410 400 et al. (1970.) Crude Mantaden steady at 410 400 et al. (1970.) Crude Mantaden steady at 410 400 et al. (1970.) Crude Mantaden steady at 410 400 et al. (1970.) Crude Mantaden steady at 410 400 et al. (1970.) Crude Steady at 410 et

TALLOW Duil and in buyers favor: Prime City is quoted at 74.57 7.16c; sales 40,000 fits at 75.57 7.16c. TEA -Japan strong; 15,000 fits for June sold at 224c and 15,000 fits March at 72c; black steady; 15,000 fits forcember at 205c.

COTTON MARKETS-BY TELEGRAPH.

COTTON MARKETS-BY TELEGRAPH.

LIVERFOOL, Dec. 15—12:30 p. m.—Cotton flat and irregular;
Middling Uplands, 5 13:10d., do. Orleans, 6d. Sales, 5,003
bales, including 500 for speculation and export, receipts,
13,500 tales, including 41:0 American. Futures—Uplands,
low Modiling clause, December delivery, 5 4:54:dd, do.
December and January delivery, 5 4:54:dd, do. January and
February delivery, 5 4:54:dd, also, 5 50:54:dd, also, 5 50:54:dd, also,
do. March delivery, 5 4:52:64:d, also, 5 50:54:dd, also,
6 50:54:dd, do. April and May delivery, 5 5:54:dd, also,
6 50:54:dd, do. April and May delivery, 5 5:54:dd, also,
6 60:54:dd, do. April and May delivery, 5 50:54:dd, also,
6 60:54:dd, do. April and May duth duthery,
6 60:dd, futures atendy
1:00 p. m.—cutton—The sales of the day included 3,850 bales
American. Futures—Uplands. Low Middling clause, February and March delivery, 5 53:64:d, also, 5 52:64:d. Futures
closed easier.

GALVESTON. Dec. 15.—Cotton quiet and easy: Middling 5,200 5,465 42,000

closed chaics.

Galveston, Dec. 15.—Cotton quiet and easy; Middling 9 'gc.; Low Middling, 9 's-16c.; Good Ordinary, 9 1-16c.; need and gross recepts, 3,780; exports to Great Britain, 2,578; saies, 1,532; stock, 125,078.

New-Orlkans, Dec. 15.—Cotton quiet Middling, 10; Low Middling, 9 'g; Good Ordinary, 9 'gc.; net recepts, 19,379 g; gross, 19,379 g; Good Ordinary, 19,52, and 19,379 exports to treat Britain, 4,700; saies, 4,000; last evening, 1,500; stock, 437,027.

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat—Regular, steady and drin, and in good demand; the fluctuations did not exceed 5, the market closed \(\pi \) \(\frac{1}{2} \) \(\pi \)